

**SEC. 233. ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR POST IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA.**

The Secretary of State shall establish a diplomatic or consular post in Equatorial Guinea.

**SEC. 234. PROCESSING OF VISA APPLICATIONS.**

It shall be the policy of the Department of State to process immigrant visa applications of immediate relatives of United States citizens and nonimmigrant K-1 visa applications of fiances of United States citizens within 30 days of the receipt of all necessary documents from the applicant and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In the case of an immigrant visa application where the sponsor of such applicant is a relative other than an immediate relative, it should be the policy of the Department of State to process such an application within 60 days of the receipt of all necessary documents from the applicant and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

**SEC. 235. UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO JERUSALEM AS THE CAPITAL OF ISRAEL.**

(a) CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF POLICY.—The Congress maintains its commitment to relocating the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem and urges the President, pursuant to the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-45; 109 Stat. 398), to immediately begin the process of relocating the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CONSULATE IN JERUSALEM.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be expended for the operation of a United States consulate or diplomatic facility in Jerusalem unless such consulate or diplomatic facility is under the supervision of the United States Ambassador to Israel.

(c) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PUBLICATIONS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be available for the publication of any official government document which lists countries and their capital cities unless the publication identifies Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

(d) RECORD OF PLACE OF BIRTH AS ISRAEL FOR PASSPORT PURPOSES.—For purposes of the registration of birth, certification of nationality, or issuance of a passport of a United States citizen born in the city of Jerusalem, the Secretary of State shall, upon the request of the citizen or the citizen's legal guardian, record the place of birth as Israel.

**SEC. 236. DENIAL OF VISAS TO SUPPORTERS OF COLOMBIAN ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS.**

(a) DENIAL OF VISAS TO PERSONS SUPPORTING COLOMBIAN INSURGENT AND PARAMILITARY GROUPS.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall not issue a visa to any alien who the Secretary determines, based on credible evidence—

(1) has willfully provided direct or indirect support to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), or the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC); or

(2) has willfully conspired to allow, facilitate, or promote the illegal activities of any group listed in paragraph (1).

(b) WAIVER.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees, on a case-by-case basis, that issuance of a visa to the alien is necessary to support the peace process in Colombia, for urgent humanitarian reasons, for significant public benefit, or to further the national security interests of the United States.

**Subtitle C—Migration and Refugees**

**SEC. 251. UNITED STATES POLICY REGARDING THE INVOLUNTARY RETURN OF REFUGEES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available by this Act or by section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962

(22 U.S.C. 2601(c)) shall be available to effect the involuntary return by the United States of any person to a country in which the person has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, except on grounds recognized as precluding protection as a refugee under the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of July 28, 1951, and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of January 31, 1967, subject to the reservations contained in the United States Senate Resolution of Ratification.

(b) MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds made available by this Act or by section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)) shall be available to effect the involuntary return of any person to any country unless the Secretary of State first notifies the appropriate congressional committees, except that in the case of an emergency involving a threat to human life the Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

(c) INVOLUNTARY RETURN DEFINED.—As used in this section, the term “to effect the involuntary return” means to require, by means of physical force or circumstances amounting to a threat thereof, a person to return to a country against the person's will, regardless of whether the person is physically present in the United States and regardless of whether the United States acts directly or through an agent.

**SEC. 252. REPORT ON OVERSEAS REFUGEE PROCESSING.**

(a) REPORT ON OVERSEAS REFUGEE PROCESSING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a report on overseas processing of refugees for admission to the United States.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report shall include the following detailed information:

(1) United States procedures for the identification of refugees who are particularly vulnerable or whose individual circumstances otherwise suggest an urgent need for resettlement, including the extent to which the Department now insists on referral by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as a prerequisite to consideration of such refugees for resettlement in the United States, together with a plan for the expanded use of alternatives to such referral, including the use of field-based nongovernmental organizations to identify refugees in urgent need of resettlement.

(2) The extent to which the Department makes use in overseas refugee processing of the designation of groups of refugees who are of special concern to the United States, together with the reasons for any decline in such use over the last 10 years and a plan for making more generous use of such categories in the future.

(3) The extent to which the United States currently provides opportunities for resettlement in the United States of individuals who are close family members of citizens or lawful residents of the United States, together with the reasons for any decline in the extent of such provision over the last 10 years and a plan for expansion of such opportunities in the future.

(4) The extent to which opportunities for resettlement in the United States are currently provided to “urban refugees” and others who do not currently reside in refugee camps, together with a plan for increasing such opportunities, particularly for refugees who are in urgent need of resettlement, who are members of refugee groups of special interest to the United States, or who are close family members of United States citizens or lawful residents.

(5) The Department's assessment of the feasibility and desirability of modifying the Department's current list of refugee priorities to create an additional category for refugees whose need for resettlement is based on a long period of residence in a refugee camp with no immediate prospect of safe and voluntary repatriation to

their country of origin or last permanent residence.

(6) The extent to which the Department uses private voluntary agencies to assist in the identification of refugees for admission to the United States, including the Department's assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of private voluntary agencies, the reasons for any decline in the Department's use of voluntary agencies over the last 10 years, and a plan for the expanded use of such agencies.

(7) The extent to which the per capita reception and placement grant to voluntary agencies assisting in resettlement of refugees has kept up over the last 10 years with the cost to such agencies of providing such services.

(8) An estimate of the cost of each change in current practice or procedure discussed in the report, together with an estimate of any increase in the annual refugee admissions ceiling that would be necessary to implement each change.

**TITLE III—ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**Subtitle A—Organizational Matters**

**SEC. 301. COMPREHENSIVE WORKFORCE PLAN.**

(a) WORKFORCE PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive workforce plan for the Department of State for the fiscal years 2002 through 2006. The plan shall consider personnel needs in both the civil service and the Foreign Service and expected domestic and overseas personnel allocations. The workforce plan should set forth the detailed mission of the Department, the definition of work to be done and cyclical personnel needs based on expected retirements and the time required to hire, train, and deploy new personnel.

(b) DOMESTIC STAFFING MODEL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall compile and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a domestic staffing model for the Department of State.

**SEC. 302. “RIGHTSIZING” OVERSEAS POSTS.**

(a) “RIGHTSIZING” AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(1) The Secretary of State shall establish a task force within the Department of State on the issue of “rightsizing” overseas posts.

(2) PRELIMINARY REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report which outlines the status, plans, and activities of the task force. In addition to such other information as the Secretary considers appropriate, the report shall include the following:

(A) The objectives of the task force.

(B) Measures for achieving the objectives under subparagraph (A).

(C) The official of the Department with primary responsibility for the issue of “rightsizing”.

(D) The plans of the Department for the reallocation of staff and resources based on changing needs at overseas posts and in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area.

(3) PERIODIC REPORTS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 6 months thereafter during the fiscal years 2002 and 2003, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report reviewing the activities and progress of the task force established under paragraph (1).

(b) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State shall establish an interagency working group on the issue of “rightsizing” the overseas presence of the United States Government.

(2) PRELIMINARY REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report which